(ञ) शहरी अवस्थापना के स्थायी विकास की बाबत नगरपालिका स्तर पर आवर्ती कोष बनाना।

(झ) राज्य स्तरीय आई डी एस एम टी अनुमोदन समितियों द्वारा परियोजनाओं का अनुमोदन।

(ञ) नगर विकास योजनाएं/आई डी एस एम टी परियोजना रिपोर्ट तैयार करने की लागत को पूरा करने के लिए राज्य सरकारों/नगर पालिकाओं को अनुदान सहायता का प्रावधान।

National Housing Policy for the Homeless and Poor

1292. SHRI MOHINDAR SINGH KALYAN:
SHRI IQBAL SINGH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased state:

(a) whether Government have formulated any National Housing Policy to provide houses to homeless, poor, labourers and the insecure sections of the society;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof;

(c) what are the State-wise targets fixed under the said National Housing Policy; and

(d) what are the details of steps taken/being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS & EMPLOYMENT (DR. U. VENKATESWARLU): (a) and (b) yes, Sir. The National Housing Policy adopted by parliament in August, 1994 seeks to reduce houselessness in the country. The main objective of the Policy is to assist all people and in particular the houseless, the inadequately housed and the vulnerable sections to secure for themselves an affordable shelter. Housing being a State subject it is for the State Govts./U.Ts. to formulate and implement housing schemes for various categories of economically weaker sections, within the broad framework of the National Housing Policy.

(c) The National Housing Policy has not laid down any State-wise targets. Under the 20 Point Programme, Statewise targets are fixed for the implementation of housing programmes for the poorer sections. A statement indicating State-wise tentative targets for construction of dwelling units for EWS during 1996-97 is enclosed (*See* below)

(d) State Governments execute the housing schemes in accordance with their priority and available resources. HUDCO is also providing financial assistance to State/city level housing agencies for the construction/upgradation of houses. As on 31.5.96, HUDCO has sanctioned loan assistance of Rs. 7839.37 crores for the construction/upgradation of 60,10,962 dwelling units, out of which 47,04,836 are for the economically weaker sections(EWS).

Statement

Targets for construction of EWS dwelling units during 1996-97 under 20 Point Programme

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Unit Nos.
1.	Andhra Pradesh	25000
2.	Assam	1800
3.	Bihar	4200
4.	Goa	200
5.	Gujarat	5300
6.	Haryana	1500
7.	Himachal Pradesh	150
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	700
9.	Karnataka	5150
10.	Kerala	20,000
11.	Madhya Pradesh	5700
12.	Maharashtra	11300
13.	Manipur	200
14.	Meghalaya	150
15.	Mizoram	150
16.	Orissa	1600
17.	Punjab	2250
18.	Rajasthan	3750
19.	Sikkim	150
20.	Tamil Nadu	7100
21.	Tripura	150
22.	Uttar Pradesh	10200
23.	West Bengal	7000
Union Territories		
1.	A & N Islands	50
2.	Daman & Diu	50
3.	Delhi	3150
4.	D & N Haveli	—
5.	Pondicherry	—
	Total:	116950

The quarterly breakup of the targets is 10% for the first quarter, 25% each for second and third quarters and 40% for the fourth quarter.

Thrift and self help groups of women in Andhra Pradesh

1293. DR. D. VENKATESWAR RAO: Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of rural women in Andhra Pradesh have emerged into thrift and self-help groups during 1992-95 to help themselves to fight against the evils of poverty malnutrition, ill health, sanitation, illiteracy;

(b) if so, whether 40,000 groups spread over 10,000 habitations have mobilized Rs. 50.00 crores;

(c) whether the State Government has decided to convert these groups in DWCRA and has urged the Central Government to provide assistance of Rs. 50.00 crores as central share to cover 50,000 groups during the year 1995-96;

(d) if so, whether the Central Government have agreed to provide the same; and

(e) if so, by when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VARMA): (a) and (b) yes, Sir, as reported by the State Government.

(c) Yes, Sir. The State Government have decided to convert these groups into DWCRA Groups and had initially requested for a Central assistance of Rs. 50.00 crores. Subsequently, however, the State Government requested Government of India to provide Central funds for 25,000 group.

(d) and (e) The Central assistance for 15,000 groups was released last year. For the remaining 10,000 groups Central assistance has been released during current year.

Cheating By Private LPG Companies

1294. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that many private liquified petroleum gas (LPG) companies are cheating consumers and defrauding the investors;

(b) if so, the names of such companies; and

(c) what action Government have taken so far or propose to take against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI T. R. BAALU) (a) to (c) In February, 1993, Government allowed private agencies, to import and market Kerosene and LPG by setting up/using their own infrastructure and distribution net-work, at market determined prices under their own terms. Some reports have come to the notice of the Government about malpractices by some of the paralel marketers of Kerosene and LPG. The State and Union Territory Governments have been advised to ban collection of deposit by parallel marketeers without their making adequate arrangements for supply of these products. Besides, they have also been advised to verify the genuineness, antecedents and capabilities of persons/agencies processing to take up activities under the parallel marketing system and to take appropriate action against persons who have been found indulging in fraudulent and unfair trade practices. Public have also been suitably advised and warned through press releses that they must find out the antecedents, genuineness and capabilities of concerned parallel marketeers before entering into any transaction with them. MRTP Commission also takes action against persons/ firm/companies indulging in unfair trade practices.

Further, in order to protect their interests and to educate the prospective customers and distributors etc. about the genuineness and capabilities of the parallel marketeers, a system of compulsory rating of parallel marketeers for evaluation of their capabilities, infrastructure net-work and readiness to carry out professed business and deliver goods and services promised, has been introduced. Under the new rating system, it has been made compulsory for every parallel marketeers of LPG and Kerosene to obtain a rating certificate before they commence any activity of parallel marketing and to publish the rating certificate in all advertisements and correspondence made by them.